

The Sun.

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For our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with the understanding that they will be published in all cases save those for which they are not suitable.

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Ohio	1,014,292	Florida	46,461
Missouri	674,010	Delaware	31,460
Indiana	637,903		
Iowa	521,647	Total	4,945,668

Illinois votes for a State Treasurer; Ohio, Indiana and Iowa for a Secretary of State; Missouri, North Carolina and Florida for a Court of Appeals or Supreme Court Judge, and Delaware for Treasurer and Auditor.

Of the ninety United States Senators representing the forty-five States, the terms of thirty, or one-third of the whole number, will expire on March 4, 1899. The thirty States, in each of which the term of one Senator expires at that date, are these, and their vote in 1896 is also tabulated:

New York	1,545,956	West Virginia	201,739
Pennsylvania	1,194,255	Connecticut	174,390
Ohio	1,014,292	Maine	118,593
Missouri	674,010	Utah	96,124
Illinois	637,903	Washington	95,658
Indiana	637,903	Michigan	705,866
Michigan	644,492	Vermont	96,828
Wisconsin	447,411	Rhode Island	93,785
Massachusetts	401,586	Montana	59,217
New Jersey	871,014	North Dakota	47,879
Texas	841,437	Florida	46,461
Tennessee	521,698	Delaware	31,460
California	298,508	Wyoming	20,963
Virginia	284,064	Nevada	10,815
Maryland	250,843		
Nebraska	224,171	Total	10,189,216

A few of these States, notably Maryland, Ohio and Rhode Island, have already held their Senatorial elections. It will be observed that this list includes all the most populous States of the Union, with the exception of Illinois, Kentucky and Iowa, and indicates the vast importance of the State elections yet to be held. Moreover, throughout the Union the members of the next Congress are to be elected, except in the few States where they have been elected already. The composition of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress depends upon those elections, and consequently the voters will necessarily be most impressed with the responsibility of dealing with the great national questions growing out of the war. In New York, specifically, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and the minor State officers, usually elected in alternate years, are all to be voted for this year; all members of the Legislature in both branches and members of Congress are to be elected.

It will be the last general Congressional election before the Presidential election of 1900 and the last held subject to the national census of 1890. Never since this Government was founded has there been an appeal to the judgment of the people of graver consequence. The future of this great Republic depends on the result. No question which is relatively of any importance enters into the election anywhere except those affecting the national destiny.

The Rough Riders.

The mustering out of the First United States Cavalry (Volunteers) universally and affectionately known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders, will end the history of one of the liveliest bodies of fighting men ever collected. The regiment was made up of all sorts and conditions of men, but was one in a common love of adventure, in a certain recklessness born of high spirits, the habit of physical exercise and delight in life in the open air. The social contrasts in it have been excessively dwelt upon. Between the cowboys of the West and South and the athletic men of leisure of the East there has long been a sort of freemasonry. In the best days of couching the clubs and colleges of the East were well represented in that inspiring profession. The freedom and exercise and taste of hardship it afforded were attractive to men reared luxuriously but having strong in their blood the temper of action.

The Easterners of this sort were worthy comrades of the tough and wiry citizens from the West who were the framework of the regiment. The tenderfoot is often given by these rollicking scoundrels of the plains, but he generally has to confess to an admiration for them, although they are sometimes absurd and occasionally, as among barbarians all at play, they make unkindness of themselves. Their health is too good to permit them to enjoy a tame existence. They are always looking for exercise and sometimes for trouble.

Composed of many elements, this regiment, carefully trained by Wood and Roosevelt, retained the characteristics of its principal element, tremendous energy and delight in danger. The men showed them in Cuba, cavaliers without horses but not without glory. The fatalistic unconcernedness or alighting of death in the pursuit of what they set out to do, a feeling which, to our mind, is more common among Americans than among any other people, seems to have been strong among the Rough Riders. Like Mr. KIRKLAND's American, they are ready

"To grasp the iron hand of Fate,  
Or shake with Destiny for beer."

They have been praised too much perhaps, and ought to sacrifice to Nemesis. They may not be better than many other regiments, but then they are mighty good. And it has been their good fortune to appeal to the artist, to stir the imagination by brilliant qualities and theatrical properties, if you will. The hero more sits at Father Abraham than at Axtell's Town-Lore.

Well, these fellows of Roosevelt's have the essential military virtues as well as certain unessential but interesting exterior and interior peculiarities. They have fought well and done well, and we wish them success and honor and sufficient exercise as long as they live. In remembrance of men like FISH and TIFFANY and CAPRON, if for no other reason, the Rough Riders will always have a warm corner in the heart of New York.

As for the Colonel of the Rough Riders, he is the kind of man to whom his fellow citizens are liable to give a commission at any time, be it war or peace.

1898 Elections.

These are the States which will have voted for Governor and State officers this year, with the total vote cast in each at the Presidential election of 1896:

New York	1,545,956	Georgia	168,081
Pennsylvania	1,194,255	Arkansas	146,987
Ohio	1,014,292	Maine	118,593
Missouri	674,010	Oregon	97,387
Illinois	637,903	New Hampshire	89,670
Indiana	637,903	South Dakota	82,650
Michigan	644,492	South Carolina	68,907
Wisconsin	447,411	Rhode Island	93,785
Massachusetts	401,586	Vermont	96,828
New Jersey	871,014	North Dakota	47,879
Texas	841,437	Iowa	29,966
Tennessee	521,698	Idaho	20,963
California	298,508	Wyoming	20,963
Virginia	284,064	Nevada	10,815
Maryland	250,843		
Nebraska	224,171	Total	6,119,793

These States, it will be seen, cast more than one-half of the total vote of 14,071,096 in the Union in 1896. Among them Rhode Island voted in April of this year, Oregon in June and Alabama in August. Arkansas, Vermont and Maine will vote in September, on the 6th, 6th and 12th respectively.

In other States the elections this year will be for officers other than that of the Gov-

ernor, and the vote cast in each at the Presidential election of 1896 was:

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The precise scope and conditions of the reported alliance have not been yet divulged, but it should not be difficult to forecast some of its results. There is, in truth, scarcely any quarter of the globe where Anglo-German cooperation might not have material effects. With Germany's support, which would carry that of Austria-Italy is already assured—England would be able to abolish the so-called "mixed tribunals," which trammel her control of the Nile land, and which have added the expense of the Sudan expedition upon the British instead of the Khedivial treasury. The important problem of Morocco might also receive a solution counter to the interests of France, although England and Germany may not deem it worth while to disturb the existing Mohammedan rule in the northwest corner of Africa. By the withdrawal of German opposition to England, the British might be enabled to purchase Delagoa Bay from Portugal, and thus wall off the Transvaal Republic from the sea. Henceforth encased within British possessions, the Boers must be, eventually, merged in the South African Confederation. On the east coast of Africa, the influence of an Anglo-German coalition is likely to become so preponderant that the intrigues of France and Russia in Abyssinia will be brought to naught.

At Tcheran, also, the representatives of Russia will lose their present ascendancy the moment it is known that Russia will fear to resort to war, being unable, in her present financial situation, to make head against the combination of England with the Triple Alliance.

No less striking will be the change observed at Constantinople. The rôle of vassal to the Czar, into which, of late, the Sultan has seemed drifting will be exchanged for complete subservience to Anglo-German dictation. It is probable that to Germany will be conceded the protectorate over Syria, to which France has long aspired, together with rights of colonization on the southeast of Anatolia. With England's aid, the project of a marriage between the young Queen WILHELMINA of Holland and a German Prince would be almost certainly carried out, and the joint pressure of the coalition might even induce the Netherlands to become a constituent State of the German Empire, which would thus acquire in the Dutch East Indies a splendid colonial domain. In China, a combination of England and Germany, backed as it surely would be by Japan, and morally strengthened by the good will of the United States, could dispel forever the Russian dream of dominating the Middle Kingdom, and in one way or another keep the markets of China permanently open to the world.

The Alleged Anglo-German Alliance.

If there is ground for the report that an alliance has been arranged between Great Britain and Germany, there is a much better prospect of prolonged peace in Europe than the Czar's disarmament proposal offered. It is also probable that the British policy in the Far East will now be carried out, whether this policy contemplates the support of China's territorial integrity or the practical partition of the Middle Kingdom by well defined spheres of influence. There will be in line no longer room for doubt that the views put forward by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at Birmingham have been adopted by the Salisbury Cabinet, and that England's isolation is a thing of the past.

It is less than four months since Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's memorable speech was delivered in the Town Hall of Birmingham, yet already the programme propounded on May 13 is far advanced toward fulfillment. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN began by pointing out that, for nearly half a century, or since the close of the Crimean war, England had been suffering from a disease which he diagnosed as the outcome of her policy of political aloofness. "Splendid isolation," somebody called it during the Jubilee celebration, but it was suggested that the consequences in the Far East had been by no means splendid. He passed over the cases of Armenia and Crete, where England's isolation had forbidden her to follow the dictates of her heart and conscience, but he insisted that no statesman, who was unwilling to see British industries irreparably crippled, could shut his eyes to the fact that, without a change of policy, the vast actual and prospective markets of China would be lost to England. Even her retention of Egypt, the principal way station on the short route to India, was threatened, owing to her lack of a single thoroughgoing friend among the great European powers. Having thus laid his finger on the malady, which was sappling the foundations of British progress and prosperity, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN proceeded to prescribe three remedies.

His first prescription was the consolidation of the British Empire and the infusion into all its parts of a spirit of imperial patriotism and union. His next remedy was the establishment of close and permanent amity with the United States, concerning which he did not hesitate to say that, terrible as war might be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if, in a great and noble cause, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an English-speaking coalition. It is certain that a serious and by no means fruitless effort has been made to apply the two remedies thus suggested. Never before in the history of the British Empire have the ties which connect the mother country with her great overseas dependencies been generally stronger, and never, since the revolt of the American colonies, has there been, on this side of the Atlantic, so much evidence of good will toward Great Britain, a good will resulting from the knowledge that she prevented an interpolation of other European States on behalf of Spain.

The third remedy proposed by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN for the dangers menacing British trade was an alliance with one of the great powers. Without this, he warned his auditors, they would be unable to inflict any substantial injury upon Russia, or to thwart the designs of that country in the Far East, although British and Russian interests in China were irreconcilable. He reminded his hearers that England's share of China's trade was already so enormous and the potentialities of that trade were so gigantic that no more vital question than the method of safeguarding England's share of that trade sagaciously. Upon the close of the civil war, Gen. WHEELER engaged quietly and unobtrusively in civil pursuits, and his selection as a Representative in Congress from Alabama was due to the public recognition of his fitness for the place.

Gen. WHEELER is a Democrat and a Southern man, strong in his attachment to the South, but in this war there has not appeared in either his conduct or speech the slightest indication of his political or sectional sympathies. He has been simply a soldier of the United States, gallant, faithful, efficient, resourceful, and always magnanimous. No complaints have come from him concerning either his superiors or subordinates, or of his treatment and the circumstances in which he was placed. He has accepted his conditions without a word of cavil, has remained cheerful and confident always, even under the depression of illness peculiarly provocative of irritability, and in all ways has sought to make himself useful to his country and helpful to his military comrades. He has never pushed himself forward, never blown his own trumpet, never posed for admiration, but has gone about the pursuit of his duty, thinking of it rather than of himself.

That is a characterization of the highest type of the soldier and the best quality of manhood, and that it is just and in no respect exaggerated will be, we are sure, the judgment of all the army cognizant of the services of Gen. WHEELER. It should be the judgment of all his countrymen likewise. The temptation to magnify deficiencies, errors or shortcomings of the war, real or imaginary, for the political benefit of his party, the opposition to the Administration, might have been strong for a less sterling character, but it was powerless with Gen. WHEELER. In no utterance made by him during the period of hostilities or since its close has he exhibited any other disposition than a desire to deal justly with every individual and every department of the military service, and he has not hesitated to repel indignantly careless or malicious assaults upon their ability and fidelity which meaner spirits were seeking to turn to political profit. Being such a man, just, gallant, honorable, magnanimous, and of the highest competence to judge of the matters in dispute between his country and Portugal, and thus wall off the Transvaal Republic from the sea. Henceforth encased within British possessions, the Boers must be, eventually, merged in the South African Confederation. On the east coast of Africa, the influence of an Anglo-German coalition is likely to become so preponderant that the intrigues of France and Russia in Abyssinia will be brought to naught.

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THE ORIGINAL ROOSEVELT MAN.

Evidence That He Is Mr. Thurlow Weed Barnes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I do not know who claims to be the "original Roosevelt man," nor that it matters, but on the 27th of June I wrote to my old friend, W. O. O'Neill, then senior Captain of the rough riders, addressing the letter to him "Near Santiago, Cuba, to Key West, Fla.," and saying: "Give my congratulations to Roosevelt. We will have to make him President in 1900—Governor of New York this fall."

My dear friend, the papers all contain an account of your daring attempt to rescue two men from drowning. I beg you not to expose yourself needlessly. Have felt very much worried for your safety these days. The fighting must have been fearful hot for you in the advance guard. Even the Spanish papers contain favorable reports of your daring of your command. But for God's sake, my dear friend, keep your head level; do not expose yourself needlessly. It may even now be too late, but in case you have any instructions to leave in case of your death, please write them down and have them carried out faithfully. When you get this to cable me how you are. My address is "Pretti Maid, New York." I will at once communicate word to Mrs. O'Neill. Give my respectful sympathy to Major Barnes. I am, Sir, your old friend, Thurlow Weed Barnes. New York, Sept. 3, 1898.

Hon. WILLIAM O'NEILL.

What Soldiers Have Suffered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Does the patriotism of to-day differ from that displayed in 1861 and 1877, or are the complaints printed in daily newspapers made chiefly by men who are grumblers by nature, who would find fault with their wives or their mothers. In the absence of information concerning army movements and contingencies, after the post-office at Washington wisely established a censorship, certain publications which came under my observation were reduced to the necessity of printing camp gossip—the scandal, the utterances of jealous, spiteful and cowardly men.

ALL THE CAMPS.

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A Candidate Easily Found.

If the Nomination is seeking the Man, we advise it to take the first train for the Onondaga Reservation. The Man is there and he is not hiding. From the Salt Licks to the Salt River, that great watering place of candidates, there is nobody to beat him. Hear the convincing testimony of the Hon. JAMES K. MCGUIRE of the Syracuse Courier as to the merits of the Hon. JAMES K. MCGUIRE, Mayor of Syracuse and candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor:

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THE MAKE-UP OF AMERICANS.

A Study of the Racial Constitution of the American People.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In THE SUN of Aug. 28 was an open letter in which the writer, after showing that a third over one-half of the foreigners living in the United States in 1890 came from two countries, Germany and Ireland, went on to make the following remarkable assertion: "Of our native population it can be safely said that they are mainly the children of Irish and German emigrants." Commenting on the letter, THE SUN said editorially that the writer "asserts and proves that the so-called 'Anglo-Saxon' element enters into the composition of our American people less than the Irish and German."

In estimating the racial constitution of the American people it is impossible to give the exact amounts and proportions of the different race elements, except in the case of the foreign-born section, which constitutes about one-seventh of the total population. In the case of the remaining six-sevenths, who are native born, we can give only approximate estimates, and these are based on the census of 1890. We are compelled to reason from imperfect data, and even to do a little judicious guessing; but we are able to make estimates that will be near enough to the truth to serve the purpose of ordinarily correct thinking.

For convenience, I divide the American people, that the white population, into only four race classes—Anglo-Saxon, Continental Teutonic, Celtic and miscellaneous. In the Anglo-Saxon I include all of English and Scotch origin; in the Continental Teutonic, the Germans, the German Austrians, the Dutch, the Swiss and the Scandinavians; in the Celtic, the Irish and Welsh; in the miscellaneous, the Latins, Slavonians and all not otherwise accounted for. In this classification there is an error in including all the Scotch with the Anglo-Saxons, because the Highland Scotch are almost pure Celts; but that error is balanced by admitting as Celts all the Irish, for the Irish of the north are mostly Anglo-Saxons, and in the east the "English Pale," established and colonized about 1400, introduced into Ireland a large infusion of Anglo-Saxon blood.

In my analysis I will work backward from the census of 1890. That census gives our total population at 62,000,000. Of these, 9,000,000 were colored and 53,000,000 white. Of the 53,000,000 whites, 9,000,000 were of foreign and 44,000,000 of native birth.

The 9,000,000 foreigners are divided racially as follows: Anglo-Saxon, 2,000,000; Continental Teutonic, 4,000,000; Celtic, 2,000,000; miscellaneous, 1,000,000.

Of the 44,000,000 native whites, 11,000,000 were of foreign parentage (at least had one foreign parent), and 33,000,000 were of purely native parentage.

The 11,000,000 natives of foreign parentage are divided racially as follows: Anglo-Saxon, 2,000,000; Continental Teutonic, 4,000,000; Celtic, 3,000,000; miscellaneous, 1,000,000.

The 35,000,000 native whites, whose parents were also native Americans, may be considered as descendants of emigrants who came to this country before 1840; and as the emigration between 1790 and 1840 was very small, the amount (considerably less than a million), and occurred mostly in the decade immediately before 1840, these 35,000,000 must be considered as almost entirely descended from those who were here in 1790. An allowance of 2,500,000 will suffice to include the descendants in the third and later generations of all who came to this country after 1790.

These 2,500,000 native Americans of post-colonial ancestry may be divided as follows: Anglo-Saxon, 1,000,000; Continental Teutonic, Celtic, and miscellaneous, each 500,000.

The 32,500,000 who were here in 1790, of whom 2,500,000 were of post-colonial ancestry, must find out to what races belonged their ancestors in 1790. The white population of the United States in 1790 was about 3,000,000, and was distributed in three nearly equal divisions in